

Intimations.

CARBON CONES AND CASES.

FOR THE PRODUCTION OF VAPOURS FOR MEDICAL AND SANITARY PURPOSES.

THIS ingenious invention places within our reach a handy means of diffusing Vapours. The Cones are charged with various liquids, viz.:

White Rose, Heliotrope, Carbolic Acid, etc., for Perfuming Apartments.

Terebene, Iodine, Sulphurous Acid, etc., for Inhalation.

Special Cones are prepared for the Destruction of Bugs, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Cockroaches, etc.

Extra large Cones for disinfecting Hospital Wards, etc.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
HONGKONG.
(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 18th May, 1889.

WATSON'S SOAPS.

WATSON'S PURE CARBOLIC SOAP,
THE BEST IN THE MARKET
FOR MEDICINAL AND TOILET USE.
Guaranteed to be made from absolutely pure Phenol, or Carbolic Acid.

THESE SOAPS, being specially prepared for use in Tropical Climates, will be found most efficacious for cleansing and purifying the Skin, and for preventing contagion from Fevers of all kinds, and contagious diseases generally.

They act as a mild stimulant, as well as a depurative and disinfectant; readily allay irritation of the Skin, cure and prevent prickly heat, and other Skin diseases prevalent in hot climates, and are strongly recommended for general use by all the leading and most eminent Medical Practitioners.

To be had in the following forms to suit all requirements:

STRONG MEDICINAL.
In Single Tablet Boxes.

WHITE, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

MEDIUM.
Three Tablets in a Box.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, \$1.25 per Box—3 Boxes, \$3.50.

TOILET SOAP.
Three Tablets in a Box.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, 75 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$2.25.

WATSON'S ANTISEPTIC DOG SOAP.
In Single Tablet Boxes.

BRINGS SUDDEN DEATH TO FLIES AND ALL "PEDICULOUS" PARASITES.

It is nevertheless perfectly harmless, and may be used without the least fear of any bad result on Dogs of any age, sex, or size.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

WATSON'S PURE TRANSPARENT TOILET SOAPS.

Have attained a reputation in the Far East which makes them universal Toilet Requisites.

Guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and may be used by Ladies and Children with the most delicate Complexions and sensitive Skins, without any fear whatever of producing irritation, at any season of the year. Being practically dry and firm, they will be found most economical in use.

WATSON'S PURE TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP.

Guaranteed to contain the largest percentage of Pure Glycerine it is possible to introduce into any Soap. Specially recommended to all who have a very delicate Skin easily affected by wind and weather.

WATSON'S PURE OPAQUE TOILET SOAPS.

A varied assortment of favourite kinds; the principal difference between them being more one of personal preference than of quality; all are pure, and the base of all is the same, but the perfumes differ. New kinds will be introduced from time to time as occasion requires.

PLEASE OBSERVE—Each Tablet bears our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.

Ask for Special Bill giving full particulars of all the different Soaps we make.

We also keep in stock a great variety of the following well-known Soaps:

ATKINSON'S, CALVERT'S, COLGATE'S, LUBIN'S, PEAR'S, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, May, 1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1889.

It is passing strange that it should be left to a Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China to indicate the anomaly of an extensive shipping industry existing in this colony without any proper regulation existing as to the right of British-owned vessels carrying the national flag. Successive Governors of the colony have been wont to dwell with enthusiasm upon the enormous development of Hongkong shipping industries, and yet, strange to say, one section, and a by no means despicable section, of this industry, namely, steam launches and like adjuncts have been allowed to languish in the cold shade of official neglect, and left to

develop under disabilities little less than disgraceful to the national dignity. Nor is this indifference confined to steam launches, for even pleasure yachts come within the same category. It would seem that while every nation in the world shows the flags of their flags over the property of their nationals on land as well as afloat, Great Britain is alone the solitary exception in this part of the world, at all events as represented by Hongkong. According to existing ordinances a British subject is debarred from using the flag of his nationality in yachts, steam launches, and all descriptions of small craft, except under restrictions which amount to a prohibition, while the citizens of all other countries can fly their respective flags with impunity. In the Levant, Mozambique, on the coast of Africa and Australia and even in the Straits Settlements special legislation has long existed, providing for the right of the flag to small vessels as well as large which contribute to commercial progress. We have yet to learn that the citizens of the British Colony of Hongkong have lesser claims to this privilege than those of any other colonial possession of the Empire, or that it is right that in the year of grace 1889 a vessel of 10 tons burthen should be compelled to submit to the same regulations as are incumbent on a vessel of 1,000 tons. Can anything be more absurd than that the numerous small craft engaged in contributing to the progressive development of this port should be treated as nondescripts, hermaphrodite crafts having no recognised status whatever amongst British shipping and being actually liable to seizure and confiscation as pirates if challenged by a war vessel of any nationality outside the limits of the Colonial Waters? Merchant vessels' boats can fly the red ensign, but for the P. and O. launches for instance, or for our yachting sports to indulge in the exhibition of the national flag is a breach of the law as it at present stands. So far back as 1872 the Government of the Straits Settlements recognized the necessity of legislating in this respect, and it says much for the legal acumen displayed in framing Ordinances II of 1872 and IX of 1873 that they have met the requirements of the situation to the present time. If similar ordinances had been in existence here there would have been no trouble in regard to questions like that of the *Parly*, for full provision is made in them for special surveys called by doubting parties, and it is actually provided that if the Government survey does not give satisfaction, the Governor can appoint two or more independent surveyors to settle any question in dispute. Vessels are classified from 150 tons downwards; and in the case of small vessels employed in the Straits they come under class III, viz. "Local steam-vessels," as follows:—

"III.—In the case of Local steam-vessels; that there shall be on board thereof for service one second class Engineer with a certificate of competency or service as required by this ordinance for second class Engineers."

Further under clause 29 it provides that:

"It shall be lawful for the Governor to exempt from the operation of this Ordinance, any local steam-vessels not exceeding thirty tons register."

The advantages accruing from the local shipping industry of this colony are so palpable and so generally acknowledged as to require no further demonstration from us. That the same is deserving of proper protection and official encouragement, we hope, is also equally patent; and that it is time the anomalous condition of affairs now existing should be put an end to must be recognized by every one, including, we venture to believe, our respected Governor, Sir WILLIAM DIX.

Vaux has administered the governments of many British Colonies, and we feel sure that he will have no difficulty in calling to mind the special provisions made in these different colonies in regard to local shipping industries to meet the respective exigencies of the situation. In Newfoundland, for instance, this industry is carefully nourished by colonial legislation, and as the same is of not less vital concern here, we trust we shall not be disappointed in assuming that His Excellency will promptly apply the remedy required in the thorough and complete manner which has so far so distinguished his administration in Hongkong.

TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN PLOT.

LONDON, May 20th.

Hundreds of people have been arrested in Russia, including officers of the Army, for being connected with a plot against the life of the Czar.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

The British Government has abandoned the Sugar Bill.

THE "ARDGAY."

Telegraphic information was received from Coochin-China this morning that the steamship *Ardgay* had been floated in the coffee-dam, her stem pointed seawards, and afterwards the vessel was moved without any serious trouble a

distance of eighty feet. This would appear to indicate that all great difficulties have at last been removed, and that in a very short time the *Ardgay* will once more be in deep water.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TO-MORROW being Queen's Birthday, there will be no issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

H.M.S. *Katler* left Amoy for Tamsui on the 16th inst.

ST. LOUIS boasts of a dwarf barber less than four feet high. He must be a little shaver.

A FRENCH scientist has recently computed the height of Adam as 123 feet and that of Eve as 118. No wonder they fell.

A NUMBER of gentlemen had a conference with the Governor this afternoon to consider the possibility of forming a corps of Rifle Volunteers.

FIRST Tailor. "Do you bow to your customers when you meet them in the streets?" Second ditto: "Well, as a rule I do, but I always cut my misfits!"

BARNUM has presented the New York Museum of Natural History with the skeleton of Jumbo. From the showman's point of view it is worth \$500 a week for exhibition purposes.

WE are informed that Mr. J. Marinburg, furniture-maker, upholsterer, etc., has succeeded in floating his business into a limited liability Company, the concern, having been registered a couple of days ago.

THE Princess of Wales has suddenly fallen off in her looks to an appalling extent. From being the handsomest and most youthful woman of her years in all the kingdom, she is now said to be only a much-made-up caricature of her younger self.

THE worthy individual who, occupies the position of finisher of the law at Fort Smith, Ark., who has sprung the trap on about seventy men, says that if the condemned will only behave himself and follow directions he can make his death as painless as turning over in bed.

THE recent departures and changes in the Police force have necessitated a number of promotions. The appointments of Acting Sergeants Harkins and Phelps are confirmed, Inspector Bremner is raised to the first class, Inspector Stanton to the second, and Sergeant Butlin to the third class of Inspector, Lance Sergeants Ford, Emsworn, and Melvor are confirmed, and P.C.'s Stewart, McIvor, and Gillies raised to sergeant.

SINCE the death by "suicide" of the Crown Prince Rudolph there seems to have been a mania for self-destruction in the Austrian army. Several prominent officers have killed themselves, and a peculiar case is that of the late one, Lieutenant Mangelsius. He secretly loaded a rifle, then gave it to a private and told him to aim the weapon at his (the officer's) eye, as a test of whether he knew the correct manner of so doing. The Lieutenant gave the command "Make ready!" "Present!" "Fire!" and then fell dead with the bullet through his brain. The petrified private was found guilty of blame, as he had only obeyed orders.

WE take the following from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Shanghai freight market report of the 18th instant:—"We have a fair market to report in freight during the last two weeks and we hear several sailing vessels have been chartered in the South for different voyages from the North. There is also a small demand for steamers to load from Wuhu for Whampoa, but at the rate offered no outside seems disposed to entertain the business. The Nagasaki-Shanghai trade is very dull and depressed and rates are not high enough to induce steamers of large size to load Coal; consequently all the business is being done by the smaller craft. For London, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal, the *Mail* and *Holt* have the berth to themselves. Rates have advanced and *Holt* are now asking 50s. per ton via Bombay; that is the figure quoted by the *Mail*. The *Shire* Line steamship *Pembroke* will call in here on her way from Japan to Foochow and take cargo for London and Hamburg at 50s. per ton of 40 feet. From Hankow to London.—The following steamers have already proceeded up river to load New Tea, the *Myosun* (loading), *Archives* and *Glamorgan*, the former's rate is said to be 54 to 54.10s., but nothing definite is yet settled owing to the small amount of business done for that market. For New York, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal, the *Glen* Line steamship *Glenhol* will be put on the berth in Yokohama whence she will take part cargo and come to Wooming about the first week in June to load about 1,000 tons proceeding thence to Amoy to fill up; her rate is not definitely fixed, but we think it will be about 80s. per ton and 85s. through from Hankow. The *Shire* s.s. *Monmouth* will follow about two to three weeks after and load also at Wooming at same rate, the next in turn will be the *Benjamin*. Via Cape.—The *Anna W. Weston* has been chartered, and will be ready to receive cargo in about 10 days, rate named is 34s. per ton of 40 feet. Quotations are:—Norewhang to Swatow, 32 Mex. cents per picul, nominal. Cheloo to Swatow, 15 Mex. cents per picul, slight demand. Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.40 per ton of Coal nett, for steamers; \$1.40 ex ship, for sailing vessels, nominal. Settlements during the fortnight:—*Hedvig*, British barque, 375 tons register, Tientsin to Hongkong private terms. *Hilda*, British barque, 306 tons register, hence to Bangkok and back \$3.50 in full, 25 day days. *Anna W. Weston*, American barque, 730 tons, hence to New York private terms. *Florencia*, French, British barque, 774 tons register, in ballast for Guam. *Alcar*, British barque, 1,283 tons register, under orders from home for Puget Sound. Disengaged vessels in Port. None.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the "Glen" liner *Glenorchy*, from London, left Singapore for Hongkong this afternoon.

AT the Picture Gallery.—Lady: "What a splendid work of art! How ravishing! If I only knew who..." Delighted Artist (stepping forward): "Allow me, me in Fraulein, to introduce myself to you as the painter of this picture. Pray, what is it you wish to know?" Lady: "I should be glad if you could tell me where the model of this painting had her hair made up?"

WITH reference to the Petition sent in to the Government on the 14th inst. on the Drainage at the Peak, the following reply has been given:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 18th May, 1889.
SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. respecting the unsatisfactory state of the new drainage at the Peak, and to state that the matter is receiving His Excellency's earnest attention.
I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,
FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable P. Pyrie, and others.

THE Life Insurance companies have made of the question of longevity almost a determined science, with an ample array of figures and rules. According to these the average man who has reached the age of sixty has still a little less, and the average woman who has reached the age of sixty a little more, than four years to live. But the expectation of life does not, relatively, diminish with the advance of years, for at eighty the man's chance is somewhat less, and the woman's somewhat more, than five years and a half. According to the English standards, the persons who live longest are members of the clergy, while in other pursuits longevity ranks in the following order: Farmers, merchants, soldiers, clerks, teachers and physicians.

THE following remarks from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of April 30th convey a warning to the sanitary reformers of Hongkong which ought not to be lost sight of:—"Typhoid fever is a scourge with us, but in Melbourne it has become almost a plague. According to the telegram which we published yesterday no less than 3,679 cases have been reported to the Central Board of Health since the 1st December, of which 386, or more than one in ten, were fatal. But it is not at all clear that these figures represent the full gravity of the situation; indeed it is pretty certain that they do not. Our neighbours have much more stringent regulations with regard to the reporting of disease than we have here, but the fact that several Melbourne doctors have been prosecuted for not making public the cases of typhoid that came into their hands, seems to indicate that the extent of the outbreak is not known even yet. However, the situation as revealed by the official figures is bad enough. Nearly 400 deaths in five months from a preventable disease is a fact which might well shock any community. But this is not all. Making allowance for the attacks not reported we get a total of something like 4,000 cases of typhoid in less than half a year. This means that 4,000 members of the community have had prolonged illness to battle with, with results that cannot now be estimated; for it is one of the characteristics of typhoid fever that even though the first assault is repelled fatal consequences may take place at some date more or less distant. The typhoid visitation in Melbourne is a terrible one, and it seems all the more terrible because of the wealth and prosperity of the place. Typhoid has been getting worse and worse in Melbourne for ten years or more; but although the city has grown in wealth and importance, no effectual step has been taken to cope with a disease which is decimating the population. There has been legislation of a sort, but it has availed nothing. The fact is that the Melbourne sewerage system is defective, if a network of open drains can be called a sewerage system at all. The weak point of the city has been written about and talked about for years, but nothing practical has been done. Money has been found for exhibitions, grand orchestras, and so on, but when it is a question of saving the lives of the people none seems to be forthcoming. However, typhoid is growing at such a rate that it will have to be attended to."

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Puisne Judge.)

THE MCBRENN CASE.

HIS Lordship delivered judgment in this case as follows:—"This is a claim for \$900, under a clause in the separation deed which runs as follows:—"That the said James Joseph McBreenn, during the joint lives of himself and the said Jane Francis McBreenn, if they so long live separate from each other, and the said Jane Francis McBreenn shall live a chaste life, pay the said John Brown Ott, his executors and administrators, the sum of \$15 a month for the following six months and the sum of \$20 per month after the expiration of the six months, in trust for the said Jane Francis McBreenn." It is for the recovery of the monthly instalments that the action is brought. The defendant really sets up two defences. The first is a concealment or misrepresentation of facts which would have prevented him from signing the deed, and the second is, as I understand it, adultery subsequent to the signing of the deed. I will take the misrepresentation first. The effect, as I take it, is that the wife committed adultery prior to the deed—that is to say she was pregnant at the time, without the knowledge of her husband. On the evidence it seems that about a month after signing this deed, which speaks for itself as to the date of execution, she went to Singapore, and about the 17th March 1885 was delivered of a child. If you reckon back from that date it will bring you to somewhere in June 1884. The defendant denies having intercourse with his wife at that time, and alleges that she must therefore have committed adultery before the deed was signed. The wife on the other hand, states that the day before the deed was signed the defendant had intercourse with her at his house, the result of which was the child. These are two diametrically opposed statements. I am inclined, however, to say that she did not commit adultery, and as a matter of fact if I could agree to that every husband might repudiate his child he had by his wife and by the simple repudiation could get a divorce. That state of things could not stand at all, and as the law presumes that every child is born in wedlock until proof to the contrary is shown I hold that in the eyes of the law it is his child. Therefore there is no concealment or misrepresentation which can get rid of his liability under the deed. As to the second defence, I think it may be divided under two heads—adultery by the wife, and the living of an unchaste life, in consequence of the state of her occupation. I will take the occupation first. She appears to have kept a sort of lodging-house in Singapore, and I must say that I do not think it was carried on the most moral principles. But I consider that the word "chaste" in the deed is personal to the wife, and that it has nothing to do with any want of chastity or immorality on the part of any residents in her house; therefore I do not think, even supposing she was keeping a sly brothel, that that applies to the deed. Then as to the adultery, there are two witnesses brought here, who certainly assert that they have seen men going upstairs with her and coming down with her, and one of them says that she knew of one man in particular who had been in her room. It is a very general statement, and I must say I do not think that in England a husband could get a divorce on vague generalities of this sort. Of course grave suspicions are aroused, and it is not always necessary that an act of adultery should be proved—it may be presumed from surrounding circumstances, but still I do not think we can go on vague accusations of this sort. Therefore I do not think it is proved. As the defendant has relied on all the grounds I give judgment for the plaintiff, with costs. I do not think the wife should have been joined as a party—the proper person to have sued was the trustee, and therefore the most convenient way will be to strike her name out of the claim. Mr. Webster asked for immediate execution, as he had reason to believe that the defendant had disposed of his furniture and was now living in lodgings, and there was also a probability, since the case had gone against him, of his losing his situation. In support of this he tendered Mr. Ott as a witness. Mr. Wilson opposed the application, as irregular, but his Lordship ultimately granted speedy execution.

THE SANITARY CIRCUS.

Regular meeting held yesterday afternoon. Part of the Board punctual this time, including only Q.C., with a pile of law-books in front of him and a firm expression on his countenance. The new Surveyor-General introduced by General Gordon. Shakes hands all round—with Mr. Francis last. Mr. Francis immediately afterwards expresses his determination to have the motion that he made last week relative to the prosecution of the Surveyor-General for permitting a nuisance, put on the minutes. Very astonishing to the new Surveyor-General. The President asks Mr. Francis to write it down, and the Board sits in solemn silence whilst he drafts his motion over again. President very conciliatory—really neither the Acting Sanitary Inspector nor the Board had any complaint made to them. Mr. Francis refers him to General Gordon. General Gordon looks apologetically at the other Generals. New Surveyor-General takes away from his seat next to Mr. Francis and sits at a safe distance. Mr. Francis follows him and whispers that it is only an really, New S.G. brightens up and nods smilingly. Relieved, though, when Mr. Francis goes back. Draft minute transferred to the book by the General Secretary, after which the record is accepted. First business reading a letter from the Governor to the effect that the new S.G. has arrived, and Mr. Cooper has therefore got off one of his acting stools. Next business a batch of documents as a disinfectant, with a scientific minute by Dr. Cantile, and a recommendation by Mr. Francis that the documents be circulated. President differs, and tells the Secretary to go on. Secretary does so, with a fifteen-folio minute by Mr. F. with reference to the cattle dropts, teaching the Board its duty, and defining its powers. Memorandum and commentary by the President, endorsing said minute. Mr. Francis moves that the Sanitary Regulations drawn up for the guidance of the Inspector of Markets be approved. Said Regulations read: They refer to the duties of the Inspector and his subordinates, and chiefly lay down the number of dairies and statistics records they are to keep. Silently approved. Dr. Cantile then rises according to three and draws attention to the Pokfulam water-supply. Makes a very bottled-up, fiery sort of a speech, which is so interesting that it is reproduced in another column. Ends up by wanting to ask the late Acting Surveyor-General to explain. Present Surveyor-General does not think it is regular, and wants to have the questions formulated and sent in. Mr. Francis has another shy at him. Thought Mr. Cooper only attended in order to be catinched. Evidently holds very strong opinions about the water-supply. Howls for investigation, and for somebody to be pilloried. Insists on having Mr. Cooper put into the witness-box straightaway, without giving him time to think of anything at all. New Surveyor-General suavely asks if the Sanitary Board has anything to do with the water-supply. Query unanswered. Dr. Cantile gets over the difficulty. Suggests that they ask Mr. Cooper, not as Sanitary Superintendent, but as Acting Surveyor-General. Surveyor-General begs pardon—didn't know Mr. Cooper was a whole department in himself. General Gordon thinks Mr. Cooper should have time to reply, and that a special meeting be held. President suggests that this be done. Mr. Francis agreeable. Surveyor-General thinks he ought to have a week. Public think somebody should have seven years. Dr. Cantile resumes his speech where he stopped when he wanted to calchise Mr. Cooper. Darkly hints at the dangerous composition of the muddy water, and produces a table of quantities showing how much alum is necessary to precipitate the mud. Goes on to state the price of alum, wholesale and retail, and to assert that it is the duty of the government to distribute it gratis until the special meeting next week settles the mud permanently. President doubtful about the practicability of the idea. Mentions that he had represented the matter very strongly to the Government. Surveyor-General generously irregular. Volunteers information that some days ago steps had been taken to treat the water at Pokfulam, but would not say how. Promised to do everything he could. Mr. Francis, who has been writing furiously for some time, offers to second Dr. Cantile's motion if he will word it more strongly, and make it a vote of censure. Dr. Cantile, not quite so indignant as all that, says Mr. Francis sounds without adding anything, and then: "The public wanted to know by whom mismanagement, this water supply had been destroyed, and if there was any preparation being made for a supply of good water to the colony. The excuses in the correspondence were simply

Dr. Cantile reads out a rough list of questions to be answered, to which Mr. Francis adds one asking the cause of the mud. Dr. Cantile asks him if he has any theory. Mr. Francis has. Thinks it is because some born jackass cleaned out the reservoir before any other adequate supply was available. Surveyor-General thinks that is a fair question. They should ask the Government to report. Remains master of the position. President is of opinion that the public don't care a hang how it occurred, but that the thing is to purify the water. Mr. Francis thinks it is slurring over somebody's idocy. President says the Board should not attack a Government Department. Mr. Francis recommends the dissolution of the Board, if that is the case. Chairman rather acrimonious. Why doesn't Mr. Francis move it then? Immediately regrets saying so, for fear Mr. F. will take him at his word, and changes the subject in the next breath. General Gordon, hastily seconds the motion for the government to report, and the next business brought up. Immediately dropped again, and the Surveyor-General's position argued over again. Shelves at last, and the destructor of city refuse got under way. Long minute by Mr. Francis. Says the Sanitary Superintendent has no right to poison squatters by erecting a destruction near their huts, any more than anybody else. Scientific minute by the President, dealing with the effects of the destructor, also read. Mr. Francis rises to explain. Explanation very lengthy. The President tries to reply. Mentions a few facts in answer to Mr. Francis's arguments, and then the opinion that that gentleman is an exaggerator. Dr. Cantile backs Mr. Francis up in a flood of volubility. Six o'clock. Mr. Francis up again, wanting his right of reply. Thinks he is in Court. Board wishes he were. Says of the Board

"Not that to reason why Their's but to partly."

&c., and asks Dr. Cantile to second him. Dr. Cantile "can't see"—no wonder, considering the time. All-night sitting imminent. Mr. Francis alters his motion to suit Dr. Cantile. Lights brought in. Registrar-General up at last. First time. Moves that the matter stand over. But business reached—claim for compensation for cattle. Usual minute by Mr. Francis. Turn out that the owners of the diseased cattle that were slaughtered in February did not know how to get compensation. Information as to where the cattle came from, when, &c., also supplied. Question of compensation considered. Mr. Francis tells the Board they have nothing whatever to do with that. President admits that he is not sure whether Mr. Ladd is a Board officer or not. Mr. Francis moves that the correspondence be forwarded to the Government. Next that it be referred to Mr. Ladd's first General Gordon seconds. Agreed. President moves that the rest of the business be left until next week. Half past six when the Board rises. Comparative statement of talk:—Dr. Cantile 90 per cent. Mr. Francis 85 (100 per cent if his minutes count). Dr. Ayres 55; Surveyor-General 40; General Gordon 11; Registrar-General; Mr. Wong Shing. Not a bad meeting, though.

THE POKFULAM RESERVOIR.

At the Sanitary Board meeting yesterday

Dr. Cantile rose according to notice to move that the public be informed of some extent of remedying the muddy condition of the Pokfulam water supply. He said he was very glad to see a printed copy of the correspondence between Dr. Hartigan and Mr. Cooper, the Acting Surveyor-General, on the subject of the Pokfulam water supply (given below) as that correspondence fully justified the motion of which he had given notice for to-day concerning the same subject. He was not going to startle the Board by attacks on anybody or by the proposal of any gigantic scheme. The supply of water from Pokfulam had been very muddy, and he said it, (not as he had for some time past, and resident in the colony were pointing out that it was the duty of some member of the Sanitary Board to bring the question up. What was to be done with the question? If taken up, he did not know. For the last two years he had been residing in the Colony, and he knew that every year people expected to get the Pokfulam supply considerably damaged after the heavy rains; but this year, owing it was said to building operations at the Peak, a large quantity of extra mud had been washed into the reservoir and the water there at present he must say did not look like water supply from Tytan, nor when one came closer to it, and after it passed through the pipes and was distributed in the houses it was certainly not improved. He thought people who were supplied with that water had a very just cause of complaint. He thought with Dr. Hartigan that the responsibility for this state of things rested with the Government. Governments were not meant to be standing obstacles to the health of the people, they were rather expected as far as they could to provide for the health of the people. It seemed that we were now in a sort of transition stage between a first year supply from Tytan, and an inferior supply from Pokfulam, and the dissatisfaction with the Pokfulam supply was increased by the fact that an abundant supply of good water was coming from Tytan that was only available over a limited area. It also seemed that a great deal of alteration would have to be made at Pokfulam in regard to filter beds and so on before things could be improved much. Part of the dissatisfaction with the Pokfulam water at the present moment had arisen, he believed, from the fact that a large quantity of mud had been disturbed in connection with some operations at the reservoir. He noticed that for some time the reservoir was nearly empty, he did not know why, but perhaps the late Acting Surveyor-General would be able to tell them what was going on as that time a good many people were at work in the bottom of the reservoir and then suddenly work was stopped and the reservoir filled up again. However, having the water in its present unsatisfactory state the first thing to consider was how to remedy it. One way would be of course to have filter beds, but that could not be done in a day. It was impossible to say that the late Acting Surveyor-General or the present Surveyor-General was to blame for the non-existence of filter beds, because that was not a matter of two or three days but of months. He believed it had been settled that filter beds should be made, but the question was—how soon? As it could not be done possibly for a few months, was it feasible to utilise the Tytan water through the Pokfulam mains and how soon could this be done? He would like to get some information on these points from the late Acting Surveyor-General, as the Surveyor-General himself had only newly arrived in the colony.

The Surveyor-General said that these were things that could not be answered off hand, and suggested that the questions should be formulated and sent in to the Department, when they should be answered as soon as possible.

Dr. Cantile: I did not expect to get an answer. Mr. Francis was strongly of opinion that Mr. Cooper, in the capacity of Sanitary Surveyor-General, had been interrogated on these points and that he should give what information he could, and then: "The public wanted to know by whom mismanagement, this water supply had been destroyed, and if there was any preparation being made for a supply of good water to the colony. The excuses in the correspondence were simply

evasions. The present condition of the Pokfulam water was entirely unconnected with the rainfall. It was not only unfit for drinking but unfit for bathing in. The public wanted an investigation by some one in authority to ascertain through whose blundering this thing had happened and some promise that some definite steps would be taken immediately to see what was the exact state of affairs and to find some remedy. Mr. Cooper's suggestion that people should filter the water was ridiculous, because people could not filter all the water necessary for household purposes.

General Gordon suggested that the Board make a request to the Surveyor General for information on the subject and hold a special meeting on an early date.

The Surveyor General suggested this day week for the special meeting.

Dr. Cantlie said he had only dealt with the subject preliminarily. If they met this day week it would give the Surveyor General or Mr. Cooper time to answer the questions he had put. If they could get that information it would be excellent work—when it is possible the filter beds of the Pokfulam Reservoir may be finished, and if the Tytam water can be put into the present Pokfulam pipes, something something must be done. The only danger was from the mud. He had satisfied himself there was no organic matter found its way from the gathering ground into the Reservoir. It was not possible to filter the mud. Alum, however, was a good precipitant. He proposed, therefore, that a table should be made out stating the quantity of alum required, and that alum should be supplied, and gratis to all who applied. His own experience was that three grains or about half a salt spoonful of alum was required for a gallon of water.

The President said the water required 24 hours to settle and there were several conversations as to a sufficient quantity. He doubted if there would be any applications for alum. He had represented the matter very strongly to the Government as far as regards the Hospital and had insisted on having tanks provided.

The Surveyor General said that steps had already been taken to improve Pokfulam water with alum.

Dr. Cantlie—What process has been adopted? The Surveyor General—That is a question I would prefer answering next week. The matter has not been lost sight of either before my arrival or since, and from the conversations I have had with Mr. Cooper, I am sure that everything has been done that can be done under the circumstances. In the future everything that lies in my power will be done.

Mr. Francis said he would like to add to Dr. Cantlie's motion. That the promptest possible measures be taken to provide a proper water supply. He also suggested that to the questions put by Dr. Cantlie be added "What is the cause of the present contamination so far in excess of the ordinary contamination from rain-fall? Something evidently had gone wrong and the feeling was that the greater part of the water was run out and some measures taken for cleaning out the reservoir before there was any adequate supply of water in the Colony."

The Surveyor General said he did not think he was called upon to answer that question.

Mr. Francis said the Board was not entitled to put it, but he thought the Surveyor General had agreed to give all information and it was a question that eminently concerned the public.

The President said he did not think the public cared how it took place. All they wanted to know was when they were to get clean water.

Mr. Francis said that was an extremely pleasant way of slurring over blunders.

The President—"The question is when it is to be remedied. If anybody wants to make any attack in a public department, I do not think this is the place."

Mr. Francis—"The sooner the Board is put an end to the better, then."

The President—"If so, you had better propose it."

It was agreed to adjourn the discussion to next week, in order to allow the Surveyor General time to reply to Dr. Cantlie's question.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(DR. HARTIGAN TO THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL.)
Hermitage West,
May 15th, 1889.

F. A. Cooper, Esq., Acting Surveyor General,
Hongkong.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the fact that during the greater portion of the last three months the sole water-supply to the houses along the Cause Road and vicinity, including my residence, has been a brown liquid which may be correctly called "water," but might equally be more aptly described as a strong decoction of mud. It is unnecessary to point out to a Sanitary Engineer that such a supply is totally unfit for drinking purposes, and even for ordinary household use is most unsuitable, and as a cleansing agent practically useless.

Hitherto I have made no complaint, understanding that certain improvements were being carried out at the Pokfulam reservoir, but the matter is now becoming serious, and is not a mere personal inconvenience but a public danger. I venture therefore to hope that you will give it your early and earnest consideration.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HARTIGAN, M.D.

(THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL TO DR. HARTIGAN.)
Public Works Department,
15th May, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date re water supply. I very much regret that the recent heavy rain, occurring after a prolonged drought, has caused the water to become unusually muddy.

The construction of filter beds is contemplated, which will no doubt very much improve the water, but until these are constructed, I am afraid nothing can be done to clear the water, unless private consumers filter it on their own premises.

I may add that a weak solution of alum precipitates a large proportion of the matter in suspension in a very short time.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. COOPER,
Acting Surveyor General.

(DR. HARTIGAN TO THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL.)
Hongkong, May 16th.

F. A. Cooper, Esq., Acting Surveyor General.

SIR,—In your reply to my letter of yesterday's date, you state that the recent heavy rain has caused the water to become unusually muddy, that the construction of filter beds is contemplated and that until these are constructed nothing can be done to clear the water unless private consumers filter it on their own premises, and you finally suggest the use of alum as a precipitant. Filtration on the premises is, as you must be aware, practically impossible, except in quantities sufficient only for table use. I may also remark that ordinary filters were never intended for muddy water and, if used for such, very soon become clogged and useless.

Alum certainly improves the appearance, but not the quality of the water. It has been used in this house for some time, and found by no means satisfactory. It is now about a fortnight since we have had any heavy rain; during my residence in the Colony I have never previously seen the Pokfulam water in a dirty condition for more than a day or so after the cessation of the rain. There must therefore be some cause of recent origin to account for the present increased and prolonged pollution. It may also be permitted to point out that the rainy season has not yet commenced so that if nothing can be done, on your own showing, the water, bad as it is, acknowledged to be now, must necessarily be rendered more impure during the coming months, until finally it becomes liquid mud. Am I then to understand that consumers now being supplied from the Pokfulam Reservoir are to be given water of the present or worse quality during an indefinite period?

Awaiting your reply.

I am &c.,
WILLIAM HARTIGAN.

(DR. HARTIGAN TO THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL.)
Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

The Acting Surveyor General.

SIR,—I sent a letter to your office before 10 a.m. on May 16th to which no answer has been received.

The matter is one of urgency, in the present condition of the Pokfulam water-supply.

May I request a reply to the question contained in my communication at your earliest convenience.

I am &c.,
WILLIAM HARTIGAN.

(THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL TO DR. HARTIGAN.)
Public Works Department,
20th May, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour, in reply to yours of the 16th and 20th instant, to state that all that can be done will be done to improve the Pokfulam water supply.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. COOPER,
pro. Surveyor General.

(DR. HARTIGAN TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SANITARY BOARD.)
Hongkong, May 22nd, 1889.

H. MacCallum, Esq., Secretary, Sanitary Board.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will lay the accompanying correspondence before the members of the Sanitary Board, at their meeting this day. The subject of water-supply is one of such acknowledged importance that I have no hesitation in asking the Board to give it their best attention, and to urge most strongly on the Government the absolute necessity of taking immediate steps to remedy so crying an evil as this correspondence discloses. No public company would be permitted by the Government to distribute water to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom such as is now being supplied 'by authority' from the Reservoir at Pokfulam. A remedy can be found, the application may be made, but the trouble, and certainly presents no insuperable difficulty. My question to the Surveyor General, to which I have got no satisfactory answer, is: 'Are we to be supplied for an indefinite period with filthy water?' If the Pokfulam supply cannot be improved quickly (and six months is, I believe the time mentioned), the Tytam water can be temporarily distributed by junction with the existing mains or in other such manner as engineers can suggest. For those on levels higher than Tytam can supply, provisional means for filtering the comparatively small quantity of Pokfulam water required might be adopted.

The Government are responsible for its present disgraceful condition. They should be called upon to provide a remedy. A strong resolution to this effect, emanating from the only Sanitary authority in the Colony, will, even if ignored by the Government, encourage long-suffering consumers to persevere in their efforts for redress, and strengthen the position of their representatives when advocating their claims in Council.

I am &c.,
WILLIAM HARTIGAN, M.D.

JELEBU JOTTINGS.

Under the above heading a correspondent, whom we have no difficulty in identifying as Mr. William Dunman, chief promoter of the lately established Jebleu Mining and Trading Company, Limited, sends some comments to the Singapore Straits Times on our criticism of this so-called trading enterprise. We will give our readers an opportunity of carefully masticating Mr. Dunman's opinions, and since that excellent young man has thrown down the gauntlet of defiance, we promise at the first opportunity to honestly traverse the justification he has evidently been at very great pains to place before his friends. Here is Mr. Dunman's contribution to the newspaper literature of the Straits Settlements:—

"We don't get many papers up here, but, as a matter of course, a kind friend sent us the Hongkong Telegraph containing the somewhat amusing criticism of Jebleu. It does not require a 'Joss' to recognize the real of the 'Old Sportsman.' I always considered one of the principal attributes of a 'sport' to be a fair field and no favor, consequently I consider it is going somewhat against those principles for him to use such terms as 'swindle' when he begins by admitting that he does not even know where the State of Jebleu is! And when he refers to the Company's 'undiscovered tin deposits' he further displays his utter ignorance of his subject, seeing that every one of the mines now in operation are doing very well, and also that pretty well every one of the selections have been thoroughly prospectured. He is quite right in saying that the 'Jebleu' has not been down to fact and the 'Jebleu' is a mere name on a piece of paper."

"Quoting from memory, I believe Mr. Becker, in his Punjom Report, specially referred to alluvial tin mining as a business affair altogether, and one not requiring special mining experience, and I have reason to believe Mr. Becker's name is considered in every way trustworthy in Hongkong."

"After all what did the 'Old Sportsman' know about 'printer's devils' and type before he left the office of the Dock Co.? And still his editorial is considered by some to be printed on the best paper of any eastern periodical!"

"I always considered him an excellent judge of pony flesh—that is, any one else's—and about the worst possible, as far as his own were concerned, to judge by his long string of useless ones. And as he says so much about tin mining, no doubt he is equally conversant with that topic."

"While on this subject, I may refer to a Company well known by many to their cost, both in

Hongkong and Shanghai. I mean the Selangor Tin Mining Company. In order to work these alluvial deposits, skilled mining engineers were brought out from home, expensive machinery pumps and what not, no doubt to work on the most scientific principles. What was the result? Utter failure, and on very rich tin land. And how do we know that the land was so good? Simply because it was bought for a mere song by Chinaman, who worked it on the principle generally in vogue in the States, with the result that he is a millionaire.

"A man has to fight hard with himself to publicly admit that he is wrong, or has wronged others, but should the report of the first year's working of the Jebleu Tin Mining and Trading Company justify such, I am sure the sporting Editor will be the first to come forward like a man to acknowledge that he has unnecessarily, and without reason, run down and endeavored to ridicule a *bona fide* concern and those connected with it."

AMOV.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMOV, 24th May, 1889.

What has come over the dull and sleepy foreign residents of Amoy lately? What with athletic sports, theatrical entertainments, and the Seamen's Club rumpus, they must be going crazy; and to crown all, we are to have a Regatta on the 28th May.

Last Tuesday there was another meeting of the community in the Seamen's Club, with the same result, as before. The missionaries being in possession will not let us have the old Seamen's Club, now being used as a Baby-farm. I send you the minutes of that meeting.

"Minutes of a Meeting of the Amoy Community, held in the Amoy Club, on the 14th May, 1889, in the Seamen's Club."

Present.—Mr. Forrest, H.B.M. Consul, in the chair, H.B.M. Consul, Dr. Metz, Messrs. Hadley, Nicholls, Hurley, Hughes, Carrall, Wilson, Lee, Tek Guan, T. W. Wright, Rose, Marshall, Dunne, Harton, Greenhill, D.M. Wright, Marshall, Wadman, Lewis, FitzGibbon, Hempel, Harding, Jenkins, Skrimshire, F.W. Bruce, Piehl, Hansen, Drs. Ringer and MacDougall, and others, including the Captain of H.M.S. *Rattler* and several officers from the men-of-war in port.

The Chairman, referring to the management of the old Club, on a strictly temperance basis, said, that it was notorious that spirits were sold at the Institution, and, as an instance, stated that on one occasion it had been necessary to send the British Constable, Mr. Lewis, to arrest two deserters, and that he (Mr. Lewis) had found them in an inner room at the Seamen's Club with a bottle of gin before them, which they promptly buried at his head; the Chairman further said that he had no doubt that Mr. Lewis could bear witness to many similar scenes in the Club if necessary, and that generally speaking the so-called Temperance principles of the old Seamen's Club had proved little better than a farce.

Mr. D. M. Wright stated that the subscriptions to the new institution already amounted to \$562 (appliance), and at the request of the Chairman, read the proposed design and constitution of the New Seamen's Club as follows:—

1.—That the institution, which shall be open to all foreigners of the Naval and Mercantile Marine of all nations, be called, "The New Seamen's Club."

2.—That the design of the Club is to furnish seamen with a respectable place of resort when on shore in which rational refreshments, including beer and porter, but no spirits, will be procurable.

3.—That the working of the Club be entrusted to a Committee of not less than 3 or more than 5 members of the Community, who shall be directly responsible to the resident Community of Amoy; such Committee to be elected yearly at a General Meeting of the Community to be held every January, when the retiring Committee shall present their Report and Accounts for the past year.

4.—That the Captains of such men-of-war as may call at this Port, be asked to arrange with petty officers and crews of their ships, should they wish to avail themselves of the privileges of the Club, for the election of a Committee to keep order in the Club during the stay of their vessels in this Port.

5.—That the Committee of the Club be empowered to draw up such rules and regulations for the conduct of the Club, as they may consider necessary.

After some criticism as to the introduction of the word "New" into the title of the Club, the Chairman thought it would be better to adhere to the title proposed because they had not yet finished with the "Old" Seamen's Club and the so-called Trustees thereof.

The design and constitution were then put to the meeting, clause by clause, and unanimously carried.

Mr. MacDougall suggested that it should be definitely decided from what body the Committee should be elected, so as to prevent the Club ever falling again into the hands of the Missionaries.

Mr. D. M. Wright proposed and Dr. MacDougall seconded that the Committee shall consist of two Foreign Consuls and three lay members of the Community, and this was carried unanimously.

The following proposition by Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. Marshall, was then read:—"That, as it appears from the Minutes of the Meeting of the supporters of the Seamen's Club held in the offices of Messrs. Tait & Co. on the 10th February, 1889, the building was 'permanently committed to the three Protestant Missions at Amoy, viz: of the Reformed Church in America, of the London Missionary Society, and of the Presbyterian Church of England; this meeting, seeing that two thirds of the Missions to whom the building was committed are British; does hereby request H.B.M. Consul to be kind enough to look carefully into the so-called Trust, and to endeavour to find out if it would not be possible to get the Committee of the three Missions to hand over their so-called Trust to the community, as they seem no longer able to conduct the institution for the benefit of sailors; and this meeting also hopes that the Consul for the United States will give the community his valuable assistance in this matter."

Mr. Forrest said that he could, no doubt, issue an injunction to the two British Missions, but that such a course would probably have the effect of throwing the whole Trust into the hands of the American Mission, when we should be worse off than before.

Mr. Harding explained that he did not wish for any injunction to be issued, but merely that Her Majesty's Consul should look officially into the question of the so-called Trust.

Mr. Forrest said that practically all that could be done in the matter had been done at the last General Meeting, when the Missionaries had refused to answer any questions with regard to the Trust, however, he would do what he could in the matter.

Mr. Wright proposed as an amendment:—"That H. B. M. Consul be requested to ask the two British Missions for a correct list of the original subscribers to the Seamen's Club."

Mr. Hurley wished to suggest a further amendment, viz:—"That H.B.M. Consul be requested to ask for a copy of the deed of real estate by which the so-called Trustees hold the ground on which the Seamen's Club stands," as he believed that in American deeds of real estate there might be a clause constituting a Trust.

Mr. Wilson, in the course of a lengthy speech, wished to know, as one of the original subscribers, by what right the so-called Trustees could sell, or dispose of in any way, the property without the sanction of the original subscribers, of whom he was one, and, if seeing that the Missionaries had failed in their management of the Institution, why the so-called Trustees ought not to hand back the property to the original subscribers.

Mr. Harding desired to know how the American Mission could sell the property, seeing that they only formed one third of the Committee of the so-called Trust.

After some discussion it was suggested that the words "with a view to further proceedings" be added to Mr. Wright's amendment.

Mr. Harding stated that he had no desire to oppose Mr. Wright's amendment, and that his wish was unchanged but that he had made this statement, as he had been asked to do so.

Dr. Ringer wished to know how many of the original subscribers were now living.

Mr. Wright stated that the list of original subscribers, sent to him by the so-called Trustees, seemed to be incomplete, as Mr. Wilson's name did not appear in it.

Mr. MacDougall said that he had seen what he believed to be a complete list of original subscribers, in which Mr. Wilson's name did appear. Dr. MacDougall went on to suggest that the design and constitution of the New Seamen's Club be registered in the British and American Consulates. This suggestion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Carrall then proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Hadley and carried unanimously: "That if the present Committee of Management—Trustees so-called—of the Seamen's Club do not accede to the wishes of the community, the minutes of the general meetings of the community lately held at the Amoy Club, together with all the correspondence in reference to the Seamen's Club, be forwarded to the Presidents of the Boards of the above-mentioned gentlemen's respective Societies, with a view of ascertaining whether the attitude taken and the tone of the correspondence adopted by the above gentlemen towards the Amoy Community Committee (since its election on the 25th ultimo) be approved, and will be supported by their respective Boards."

Mr. Graham proposed the following Committee:—H. B. M. Consul, the U. S. Consul, Messrs. Marshall, Lewis, and D. M. Wright. These gentlemen were unanimously elected, and Dr. MacDougall then proposed that the German Consul's name, and that of the senior naval officer in port, be added to the Committee, which was done. As this entailed a slight alteration in rule 3, Mr. Wright proposed that the rule read as follows: "That the working of the Club be entrusted to a Committee of not less than 5 or more than 7, &c., &c." This alteration was approved by the meeting.

Mr. Hughes wished to suggest that further steps should not be taken with regard to a new building, &c., for the Club, until it was ascertained if they could not obtain the old premises.

The Chairman explained that the new building had only been taken temporarily, and that the Club could easily be shifted into its old quarters whenever they were obtainable.

The meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

On Wednesday night a few members of the community assisted by some of the officers of H.M.S. *Leander* and *Rattler* gave a variety entertainment which was very good, especially a topical song—"Say Mosses to Aaron."

The "New Seamen's Club" was opened on Wednesday, and the crew of the *Leander* appear to appreciate it, as they can get refreshments at reasonable figures. The club has several rooms which have been portioned off as a bar, dining room, reading room, bed-rooms, etc. Rules and a scale of charges have been published.

I forgot to mention that there has been nearly \$600 subscribed for the new building, and the mixed troupe of H.M.S. *Leander* are going to give a performance for the benefit of the New Seamen's Club.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, & YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship

"SIKH,"
Captain Rowley, will be despatched for the above Ports, at 4 P.M., TO-MORROW, the 24th inst.

This steamer has superior passenger accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1889. [610]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "SIKH,"
FROM MIDDLESBRO, GLASGOW,
LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M., TO-MORROW, the 24th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 24th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1889. [610]

NOTICE.
I HAVE appointed Mr. E. JONES HUGHES my attorney, to act for me during my temporary absence in Japan.
H. G. JAMES.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1889. [641]

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. HERMANN AUGUST THEODOR WITTE to sign our Firm name per procuratione.
JUSTUS LEMKE & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1889. [642]

To-day's Advertisements.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LD.

MR. THOMAS HENRY TALBOT is authorised to sign my name per procuratione.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [643]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship "PORT FAIRY"

2,539 Tons Register, Clark, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 6th June, at NOON.

To be followed by the S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on the 20th June and S.S. "BATAVIA" on the 4th July.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria.....(Mex.)\$185.00
To all Common Ports in Canada..... 230.00
and the United States..... 300.00
To Liverpool..... 300.00
To London..... 300.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 5th June.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1889. [643]

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "PORT ADELAIDE,"
FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 27th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [648]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "MONMOUTHSHIRE,"
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 25th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
CHAS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1889. [649]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JAPAN"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 21st instant.

Auctions.**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Limited,
will hold the next Repository Sale at
their New Auction Rooms, Queen's Road, on
MONDAY NEXT,
the 27th May, 1889, at 11 O'CLOCK,
instead of as previously advertised.

The H. & H. C. Co., Ltd. hold fortnightly Sales
of every description of Property. Inclusive
terms on all Unreserved Consignments to
percent. No charge for Storage. Goods
may be sent in at any time.

Next Sale June 3rd.
THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [624]

**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION,**

No. 241.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown
Land by Public Auction, to be held on the
spot, on
MONDAY,
the 27th day of May, 1889, at 4 P.M., are
published for general information.

By Command, **FREDERICK STEWART,**
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 18th May, 1889. [627]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction
Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 27th day
of May, 1889, at 4 P.M., by Order of His
Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of
CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong,
for a term of 999 Years.

No. of Sale	No. of Regist.	Locality	N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in Square ft.	Rent Annual	Upset Price
1	1	Inland Lot No. 1,216 low No. 1 (Tab.)	107	199	119	120	24,400	2/8	12,100
2	2	Rutter Street (Tab.) No. 1,217 low No. 1 (Tab.)	150	199	119	120	8,500	4/0	4,175

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

Insurances.**THREE IMPORTANT FACTS****ABOUT THE****STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.**

- 1.—HALF A MILLION STEERING per annum is being paid in Death claims year by year.
- 2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter pounds Sterling and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
- 3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of fresh carefully selected lives.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,
Agents, Hongkong.

GENERAL NOTICE.**THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,**

(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000. \$533,333-33.
EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEX SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.
LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES on all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [858]

NOTICE.**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY**

(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES ON GOODS
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [152]

NOW READY.**THE PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEME.**

A FULL ACCOUNT of the proceedings in
connection with this gigantic undertaking,
reprinted from the *Hongkong Telegraph*. With
plan of the city of Victoria, showing the intended
Reclamation.

PRICE.....ONE DOLLAR.
To be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Ld., Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, and
Mr. W. BARNARD.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1888.

Intimations.**THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY,**

LIMITED.
THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING
of the above Company will be held at the
CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, the 25th May,
at 0.30 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Managers.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1889. [572]

TUITION.

MISS EARLE attends daily, at Kowloon
from 9 A.M. till 1 P.M. for the purpose of
giving instruction in the ENGLISH, FRENCH,
and GERMAN LANGUAGES; also in MUSIC and
DRAWING or NEEDLEWORK, to any one
(Children or others) wishing for the same.
Terms, \$5 per month for each separate course
of study.

Highest references.
Apply to **MISS EARLE.**

38, Hollywood Road,
Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [592]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of
1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
will be kept at the Office of our correspondents,
Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue
Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the
Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which
may be consulted at any time by visitors from
the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their
letters, papers, etc. addressed to the care of
Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose
services will be placed at the disposal of all
inquirers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [518]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF

CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

AN INTERIM BONUS of twenty per cent
upon contributions for the year 1888 has
been declared.

Warrants may be had on application at the
Office of the Society on an after 1st May.
By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [472]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned opened a PHOTOGRAPHIC
STUDIO at Shamien, Canton, on the 8th
moon of last year, and engaged one TANG
MUN HING on the 10th moon to canvass for
business. This Tang was getting along all
right; unexpectedly, however, on the 7th day
of the 4th moon last he absconded, and has never
returned since. Inquiries were at once made
to see whether the outstanding accounts due to
my Studio had been collected by this Tang;
unfortunately this turned out to be too true.
Now I have engaged another man to take up his
place, and notice is hereby given that all money
transactions relating to this Tang Mun Hing
will have no connection with me. The Public
please note.

MAN FONG,
Photographer,
Shamien, Canton, 17th May, 1889. [611]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT

AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Managing Directors.
J. S. MOSES, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.,
J. S. MOSES, Esq.,
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.,
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.,
LEE SING, Esq.,
POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS.**THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI**

BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land,
and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and
Commission business relating to land, etc.,
conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Com-
pany's Office, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May 1889. [632]

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHARBON-

NAGES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, will
be held at the Company's Office, Hoggay
(Tonkin) on FRIDAY, the Twenty-first day of
May, at NOON.

BUSINESS.

To receive the Report on the state of the
Mines, and to fill vacancies on the Board of
Directors.

The terms of at least Twenty Shares to
bearer, in order to have the right of attending
the above Meeting, shall deposit their Shares
either with the Undersigned, or with the Chief
Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai
BANKING CORPORATION, not later than Fifteen
Days before the Meeting, and there shall be
delivered to them a card of admission to the
Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER LEVY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1889. [488]

NOW READY.

PRICE.....FIFTY CENTS.

THE LAW OF STORM

IN THE
EASTERN SEAS.

W. DOBERCK,
GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.

MAY BE PROCURED AT
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong.

" Lane, Crawford & Co. "

" G. Falconer & Co. "

" C. J. Gaupp & Co. "

" F. Blackhead & Co. "

" Heuermann, Herbst & Co. "

" More & Seimund "

" MacEwen, Frickel & Co. "

" Mr. W. Brewer "

" The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office "

" Messrs. Quetch & Co., Swatow "

" Mr. N. Meale, Amoy "

" Messrs. Hodge & Co., Foochow "

" Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai "

" Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama "

Hongkong, 20th September, 1884.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Wingang	Calcutta	May 24th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Duke of Buckingham	London	May 24th	Adams, Bell & Co.
Robilla	London	May 27th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Altaacraig	London	May 27th	Russell & Co.
Mount Lebanon	Liverpool	May 27th	Butterfield & Swire.
Blasgno	Genoa	May 28th	Carlowitz & Co.
Abyssinia	Vancouver	June 13th	Adams, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Suez	P. & O. S. N. Co.	June 1st, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Suez	Butterfield & Swire.	May 25th, at 4 p.m.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Nedder	Carlowitz & Co.	June 5th, at 4 p.m.
Genoa, via Bombay, &c.	Bisagno	O. & O. S. N. Co.	June 6th, at noon.
San Francisco, via Ythama	City of Rio de Janeiro	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	May 28th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K. &c.	Port Fairy	Adams, Bell & Co.	June 6th, at 1 p.m.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Menmuir	Russell & Co.	May 31st, at 4 p.m.
Port Darwin, &c.	Taiyuan	Butterfield & Swire.	May 27th, at 4 p.m.
New Zealand Ports	Whampoa	Butterfield & Swire.	June 1st, at 4 p.m.
Straits and Bombay	Gwalior	P. & O. S. N. Co.	May 25th, at noon.
Sandakan, Kudat, &c.	Mennon	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	June 1st, at 4 p.m.
Yokohama, via Nag., &c.	Kobe	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	May 25th, at 4 p.m.
Tientsin	Shanghai	Adams, Bell & Co.	May 25th, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Sikh	P. & O. S. N. Co.	May 25th, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Duke of Buckingham	Siemens & Co.	May 25th, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Brindisi	Butterfield & Swire.	May 25th, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Peking	Butterfield & Swire.	May 25th, at 4 p.m.
Haiphong	Mount Lebanon	Butterfield & Swire.	May 25th, at 4 p.m.
Swatow and Bangkok	Telemachus	A. R. Martz	To-morrow, daylight.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Kong Beng	Yuen Fat Hong	To-morrow, at a.m.
Coast Ports	Fokien	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at a.m.
	Hailong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	May 26th, daylight.

Intimations.**INTIMATION****F. Blackhead & Co.,**

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS.

NAVY CONTRACTORS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 11, Praya Central.

(Opposite Padder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS

for

RAHTJEN'S**GENUINE****COMPOSITION**

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS

PRESERVATIVE AGAINST

ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

CH. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS.

IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,

LA GRANDE MARQUE.

FLensburg STOCKBEER,

ENGINEERS and BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS

AND EVERY KIND OF SHIPS'

STORES and REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF

COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [82]

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES' SHERRY, PORT, CLARETS,

BURGUNDY, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES,

BRANDIES, WHISKIES,

"EMPIRE" ALE and STOUT.

MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, "EMPIRE"

LUBRICATORS.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

COOKING STOVES, SCALES,

PAINTS, OILS and VARNISH.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.

JUVENILE VELOCIPED HORSES and

TRICYCLES.

BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAS.

SODA WATER MACHINERY.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS.

Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1888. [11]

HONGKONG TIMBER

YARD, WANCHAI.

ORECON PINE SPARS and LUMBER

Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1887. [64]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA

DOCK COMPANY,

LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon

their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the

COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,

ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD

OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive

prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found

necessary communication with the Undersigned

is requested, when immediate steps will be taken

to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [24]

Notices of Firms.**A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.**

MR. THOMAS HENRY TALBOT has
been appointed SECRETARY of the Com-
pany and is authorised to sign for it in that
capacity.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [618]

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY HUMPHREYS is authorised
to sign my name per procuracy.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS,
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [639]

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP</